Roy F. Weston, Inc.
Suite 500
750 East Bunker Court
Vernon Hills, IL 60061-1450
847-918-4000 • Fax 847-918-4055
www.rfweston.com

13 May 2002

Ms. Sue Pastor
Community Involvement Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

U.S. EPA Contract No.: 68-W-00-119
TDD No.: SO5-0104-003
Document Control No.: 81-2F-ABRQ

Re: Community Involvement Plan
Eagle-Picher Site

Dear Ms. Pastor:
Roy F. Weston Inc. (WESTON®) is pleased to submit the attached four copies of the final Community Involvement Plan for the Lockformer Site. Under direction of the U.S. EPA, final edits were included from previous draft versions to produce this final version.

If you have any questions please contact me at (847) 918-4117, fax (240) 368-6431 or email dougherk@mail.rfweston.com or Meg Moosa at (440) 729-6266.

Sincerely,

ROY F. WESTON, INC.

Kelly Dougherty
Communications Coordinator

Enclosures

Cc: Gail Nabasny USEPA
Meg Moosa Dynamac

K:\S T A R T\ComRelations\EAGLE.CIP.doc

FINAL

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
EAGLE-PICHER SITE
DELTA, OHIO
MAY 2002

Prepared for:

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604

Contract Number: 68-W-00-119
TDD: S05-0104-006

Prepared by:

Roy F. Weston, Inc.
750 E. Bunker Ct.
Vernon Hills, IL 60061

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

1. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency developed this ***Community Involvement Plan*** in preparation for community involvement activities to be conducted prior to and during the cleanup activities at the Eagle-Picher Industries site in Delta, Ohio. The purpose of this document is to provide information about community concerns and present a plan that will enhance communication between local residents and EPA as the cleanup at the site progresses.

(Words appearing in **bold** are defined in Attachment A.)

The objective of community involvement is to involve the public in activities and decisions related to the cleanup of Superfund sites. The Superfund community involvement program promotes two-way communication between members of the public and EPA. EPA has learned that its decision-making ability is enhanced by actively soliciting comments and information from the public. Public input can be useful in two ways:

- Communities are able to provide valuable information on local history, citizen involvement and site conditions.
- By expressing its concerns, the community is able to assist EPA in developing a response that more effectively addresses the community's needs.

The information in this plan is based primarily on interviews with local officials and residents conducted during a community assessment, performed by EPA from January 23-25, 2002.

1.1 A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE SUPERFUND PROCESS

In 1980, the United States Congress enacted the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**, also called **Superfund**. CERCLA authorizes EPA to investigate and respond to hazardous substance releases that may endanger public health and the environment. The 1980 law also established a $1.6 billion fund to pay for the investigation and cleanup of sites where parties responsible for the releases are unable or unwilling to address contamination problems.

Congress amended and reauthorized the Superfund law in October 1986 as the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act**, increasing the size of the fund to about $8.5 billion.

If one or more parties believed to be responsible for site contamination problems are identified, these **potentially responsible parties** may conduct the investigation into the contamination under EPA supervision. If no PRPs are found, or the PRPs do not agree to conduct the investigation, it is conducted by EPA. EPA may then, through legal action, later recover from the PRPs any costs associated with the investigation. If the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, EPA can intervene with an **emergency response action**. It is under the emergency response program that EPA is acting at the Eagle-Picher site. Eagle-Picher Industries agreed to conduct the investigation and cleanup of the site under EPA supervision.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The former Eagle-Picher facility, now owned by Bunting Bearings Corp. occupies 5.2 acres on the eastern edge of the village of Delta in a predominantly rural section of Fulton County, Ohio. The operational bronze foundry is situated in a mixed residential and commercial area of the village. Most of the facility property is surfaced with either asphalt or concrete and is fenced, limiting on-site access. The facility is bisected by the southeast-flowing Fewless Creek. In the vicinity of the foundry, the creek consists of a channelized storm water drainage ditch. Access to the creek outside the fenced Bunting Bearings property is unlimited.

The facility is surrounded on all sides by residential properties that are separated from the foundry property line by distances as little as 30 feet. Single-family homes occupy the surrounding streets and a mobile home park abuts the facility property line on the north. Prevailing winds are out of the west, from the southwest in the summer and northwest in the winter. No water supply wells are located on site or in the immediate vicinity of the site; however, seven wells are located within a one-mile radius of the site. The closest private well is roughly one half mile north and upgradient (not in the path of the flow of the ground water) of the site. Residents living in the vicinity of the facility obtain their drinking water from the village public water supply. The water supply obtains its water from a surface-water source, Delta Reservoir, one mile northwest, upwind and upgradient, of the Bunting Bearings facility.

2.2 SITE HISTORY

The site of the current Bunting Bearings Corp. facility has been used for industrial purposes since the early 1900s. Foundry operations have been carried out at the site since 1936 with the primary products being bronze alloys, bar stock and metal bearings. Metal alloys at the facility contained copper, lead, tin and zinc. Wastes generated by historical foundry operations included air emissions from the melting and casting processes, baghouse dust containing various metals, **foundry sand** and scrap bronze.

2.3 SITE INVESTIGATIONS

2.3.1 Investigations of Air and Ground Water

In response to citizen complaints regarding poor air quality due to excessive emissions from the Eagle-Picher site, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency investigated the foundry in 1985. Sample analyses revealed lead to be present in off-site surface soil at levels as high as 2,024 **parts per million**. The highest levels of lead were detected in areas closest to the Eagle-Picher fence line.

Ohio EPA assessed the former Eagle-Picher site on June 6-7, 1995. Ground water was sampled from wells within a one-mile radius of the site. Surface water and sediment samples were taken from Fewless Creek and soil samples were taken from the perimeter of the facility. Lead was detected in off-site residential surface soil at levels up to 15,600 ppm. These elevated lead levels were highest in the vicinity of the mobile home park immediately next to the facility. Elevated lead levels were also detected in sediment samples from Fewless Creek, downgradient (in the path of the flow of the ground water) of the foundry complex. The Ohio Department of Health and Fulton County Health Department did blood tests of children living near the Eagle-Pitcher site. The tests were done in July 1993 and October 1998. Elevated blood levels were not detected.

Eagle-Picher Industries and the Bunting Bearings Corp. signed a legal agreement called an administrative order by consent with EPA in March 1998. The companies did an environmental investigation called an Engineering Evaluation /Cost Analysis of the foundry property and surrounding residential and commercial areas from June through August 1998 as part of the investigation of the facility. The investigation included sampling of off-site soil and sampling of Fewless Creek sediment and surface water to assess the extent of heavy-metal contamination in residential and commercial properties next to the facility. Soil samples were taken at 146 locations around the perimeter of the facility fence line. Samples of surface (depth of 0-4 inches) and shallow subsurface soil (depths of 6-12 inches) were taken.

The 1998 sampling of surface soil in residential areas next to the facility indicated the presence of lead levels up to 8,209 ppm in the vicinity of the mobile home park north of the facility. Nearly 25 percent of the 68 surface soil samples taken in this area had lead levels above the 400 ppm cleanup goal that EPA proposed for lead in off-site residential surface soil.

This goal was developed by EPA to protect human health. Lead levels up to 985 ppm were detected in mixed residential and commercial properties south of the foundry facility, between Palmwood and Main Streets. Nearly 20 percent of the 55 surface soil samples from this area had lead levels in excess of the cleanup goals. Residential areas west of the site along Van Buren Street and east of the site along Jackson Street had lead levels below the cleanup goals, except for two samples collected from the west side of Jackson Street, just east of the facility fence line.

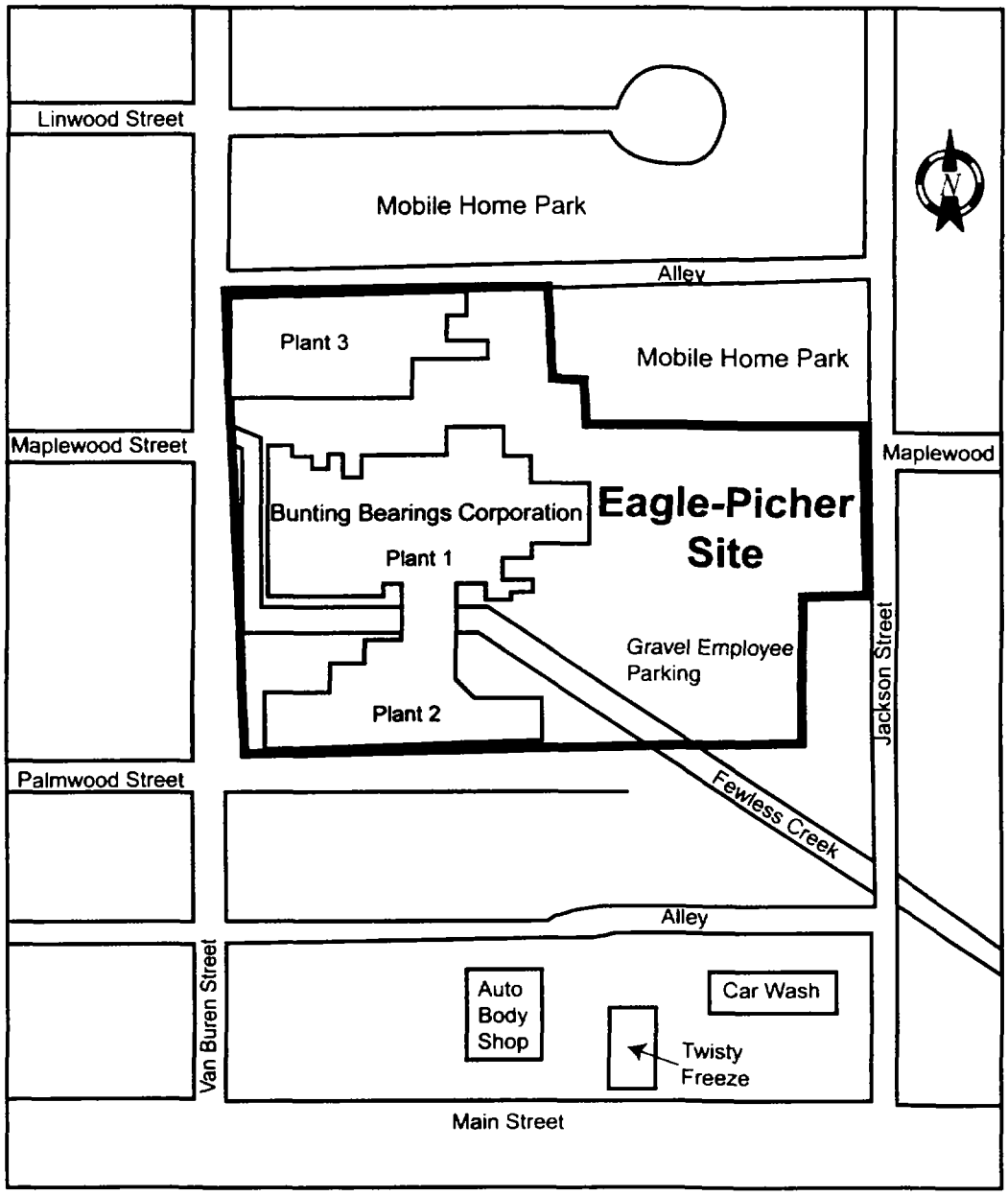
In addition, on-site sampling of Fewless Creek indicated elevated levels of lead up to 6,500 ppm in sediment downstream of the culvert and just north of the facility fence line. Sampling of sediment from off-site portions of the creek downstream of the former Eagle-Picher facility indicated lead levels up to 900 ppm between the facility fence line and the culvert under Main Street. Access to the creek in this area is unlimited.

In 1999, Eagle-Pitcher began removing the contaminated soil on the residential properties directly next to the facility to reach the cleanup goal of 400 ppm or less. The properties were then backfilled with clean soil and sod was placed on top. At that time, contaminated soil was also removed from the Eagle-Picher site and replaced with clean fill and the contaminated sediment was removed from Fewless Creek. All areas were cleaned up to a level of 400 ppm of lead. EPA and Ohio EPA oversaw all field work.

In summer 2000, when Eagle-Pitcher was finishing its cleanup of the residential areas surrounding the site as well as on the site itself, supplemental soil sampling revealed foundry sand with elevated levels of lead beneath the buildings on site. At that time, EPA was informed of the possible existence of other residential properties in or around Delta that might also contain foundry sand. Four potential areas were identified and sampled during 2001 and of those four areas, only one proved to contain the foundry sand. This property, at 8530 County Road FG, was subsequently cleaned up.

In 2002, EPA will begin the final cleanup on the former Eagle-Picher site. Among other things, this cleanup will involve demolishing the buildings on the property under which there is contaminated soil, removing the contaminated soil, backfilling the areas with clean soil, and reconstructing the buildings. This cleanup is expected to take three to four years. EPA will also continue to attempt to identify and investigate other possible areas where foundry sand may have been taken.

Figure 1
Site Map



3. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The village of Delta is located about 30 miles west of Toledo, Ohio. According to the 2000 census, Delta has a population of 2,930 people. The median age is approximately 35 years old. About 73 percent of the households are family households and 27 percent are non-family households. Approximately 41 percent of the households have children under the age of 18. Nearly 76 percent of the population owns the home in which they live. Delta has a predominantly white population - approximately 96 percent. According to the 1990 census, nine percent of Delta's population 18 years or older has attained an education level of college or higher. The average household income is about $34,000 per year, and the median home value is $49,000.

While Delta is a small village by population, it lacks many of the traditional small town characteristics. Few of the people to whom EPA spoke were well acquainted with their neighbors or other residents in the village. Several people explained that, up until approximately 20 years ago, there was a greater feeling of community in Delta and that most of the villages' residents knew each other. However, when the steel mills began operations in the area, a large number of the traditional farms were eliminated to make way for the mills and many new, and predominantly transient, workers were brought into the community's economic and social structure. This influx of steel workers caused many of the residents of the community to become more disconnected. Additionally, in contrast to a few decades ago, today, less than 30 percent of the people living in Delta are employed in the village, making Delta more of a bedroom community.

3.2 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

In 1999, EPA held a public meeting, sent a fact sheet and accepted public comments on the EE/CA. In April 2001 and March 2002, EPA prepared and mailed out fact sheets to area residents announcing further investigations of residential areas identified as potentially containing lead-contaminated soil from foundry sand that may have been hauled off site years ago. Representatives of EPA Region 5 will continue to respond to the community's need for information about the Eagle-Picher site by speaking with residents and publishing fact sheets and update letters. EPA will also continue to maintain contact with village of Delta officials.

An information repository has been established at the Delta Public Library. The information repository contains site-related legal and technical documentation, and is available for public review.

3.3 KEY COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

On Jan. 23 - 25, 2002, representatives of EPA met one-on-one with residents and officials of Delta to discuss community issues and concerns regarding the ongoing investigation and cleanup of the Eagle-Picher site. It is important to note that out of 120 telephone calls made to area residents, only 12 agreed to be interviewed. Most of those contacted stated that they were not really concerned about any further cleanup at the Eagle-Picher site and that they were not aware of where any other foundry sand may have been hauled. Although, in general, most people were not concerned about the investigation and cleanup of the site, the following is a summary of the areas of concern that were raised during the interviews.

3.3.1 Dust/Air Contamination

The biggest concern raised during the community interviews was the potential for dust containing lead, or even just dust itself, to be released during the cleanup at the site. One family in particular stated that dust, regardless of whether it contained lead, would be detrimental to the already-existing health problems of one family member. They requested that the workers cleaning up the site provide some sort of warning or sign (possibly a flag raised at the facility) if those workers knew that more dust than normal would be produced on a given day. This warning would allow neighbors time to close their windows or leave the area for the day.

3.3.2 Traffic and the Safety of the Children

Another significant concern raised during the community interviews was the issue of increased traffic related to site activities and the safety of the children walking to and from school or playing outside. Some of the streets do not have sidewalks and children are forced to walk in the street to and from school. Several people explained that increased traffic around the Eagle-Picher site concerned them and requested that the workers cleaning up the site be made aware of the number of children in the neighborhood and advised to be especially cautious when going on and off of the site.

3.3.3 Blood-Lead Levels

Most of the people interviewed stated that the biggest initial concern for virtually everyone was the testing for the blood-lead levels of the area children in 1998. However, this concern diminished considerably once the results of the testing showed that none of the children tested had blood-lead readings above the health risk levels. Only one person of the 120 people contacted and/or interviewed regarding the cleanup at the Eagle-Picher site stated that he was not aware that this testing was done and that this was still a concern to him.

3.3.4 Inadequate Air Monitoring

Several people expressed concern regarding the adequacy of the air monitoring during the excavation activities at the site. They expressed a lack of confidence in the accuracy and thoroughness of the monitoring of the amount of lead becoming airborne during these activities. They were concerned that area residents would be exposed to elevated levels of lead.

3.3.5 Quality of the Work

While some people that EPA spoke with explained that they were pleased with the way the previous yard and site cleanup went (citing that as the reason that they did not have any concerns regarding any additional cleanup), three individuals interviewed expressed displeasure with the previous cleanup activities. Two explained that their yard was not brought back to its original condition, and one stated that he was not convinced that his yard had been adequately tested and cleaned. Two of those individuals further explained that they had tried to talk with the company's designated contact at the site, but their concerns were not addressed.

3.3.6 Cost

Several people with whom EPA spoke said that they were concerned about who was paying for the cleanup. Once it was explained to them that Eagle-Picher was paying for the cleanup however, their concerns were alleviated. They indicated that this was undoubtedly a concern of most of the people in town and should be explained.

3.3.7 Inconvenience (if block off a road)

A few of the people interviewed explained that while they were not concerned themselves, one of the issues that would cause the most complaints would be if a road was blocked and people would have to use a detour. This would be an important concern especially if individuals could not get in and out of their own driveways.

3.3.8 Ground-Water Contamination

A few of the people interviewed stated that they were originally concerned that the lead contamination had spread to the ground water. However, once EPA explained to them that the ground water had not been affected; they stated that they didn't really have any other concerns.

3.3.9 Property Values

One of the individuals interviewed expressed some concern regarding their property value. He was concerned whether his property had been cleaned up enough to sell. He was primarily concerned about the land underneath his home. He said that EPA had not tested the soil in the crawl space in his home, and that he would like that soil tested.

3.3.10 Health Concerns

One individual stated in a phone conversation that she believed there were an increased number of birth defects in the area and she wondered if the lead contamination from the Eagle-Picher site might be the cause.

3.3.11 Information Dissemination Difficulties

One village official expressed his frustration in trying to get information to residents. He said he holds meetings, puts flyers inside utility bills, displays notices on a large sign outside of the village hall and places ads in the local newspaper. Even with extra effort in obvious mediums, he said residents are usually unaware of village occurrences. He wished EPA well in its efforts to keep the community informed.

4. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

Community involvement objectives and activities have been developed to encourage public participation during upcoming activities at the site. They are intended to ensure that residents and interested officials are informed about activities taking place at the Eagle-Picher site and, at appropriate times, have opportunities to provide input during the cleanup process. To be effective, the community involvement program must be formulated according to the community's need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the process.

The following objectives have been developed as a guideline for the implementation of community involvement activities.

4.1 ENLIST THE SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

Local officials and community leaders provide an invaluable resource in EPA's effort to understand and monitor community concerns. Local officials' and community leaders' frequent contact with residents provide direct lines of communication in which questions and concerns may be addressed or referred to EPA. It is essential that local officials be informed of site activities, plans, findings and developments. Appropriate officials and community leaders to keep informed and involved include individuals listed in Attachment C of this plan.

4.2 IDENTIFY AND ASSESS CITIZEN PERCEPTION OF THE SITE

Information regarding citizen concern and perception of the site is indispensable. At this time, the areas of concern are: dust/air contamination, traffic and the safety of children, health concerns, inadequate air monitoring, quality of the work, cost, the inconvenience if a road should be blocked during cleanup activities, ground-water contamination, and property values. Understanding these concerns will help EPA focus its level of effort for community involvement at the site.

Background information and the direction of local concern will determine those activities that best meet the community's needs.

4.3 PROVIDE FOLLOW-UP EXPLANATIONS ABOUT TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES AND CONTAMINANTS

Concise, easily understood, and timely information should be available to area residents concerning the schedule of technical activities, their purpose and their outcome. The community involvement staff should also attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, EPA should continue to maintain a single point of contact.

4.4 INFORM THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE PROCEDURES, POLICIES, AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM

Many individuals interviewed regarding the Eagle-Picher site did not fully understand the Superfund program. To dispel possible confusion about EPA's purpose and responsibilities at the site, an effort should be made to circulate basic information to the community describing the Superfund process. EPA terms, acronyms, policies and procedures should also be explained as site activities progress.

As the cleanup progresses, it will also be worthwhile to evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement activities in providing information to residents and encouraging citizen participation.

5. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TECHNIQUES

The Superfund law requires that certain community involvement activities be conducted at designated milestones during the investigation and cleanup process. In addition, EPA Region 5 undertakes other activities to strengthen its communication with those affected by the Eagle-Picher site. A member of the EPA Region 5 community involvement staff has been designated to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities. Activities that will be conducted during the cleanup of the Eagle-Picher site are described below.

5.1 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

The process of community interviews has already established an initial communications link between the community and EPA. Furthermore, EPA has designated the community involvement coordinator for the site as a contact person (See Attachment C – EPA Representatives). Access to a contact person reduces the frustration that may accompany attempts to obtain information and communicate with the several agencies and organizations involved in the cleanup. The community involvement coordinator will continue to maintain contact with the appropriate local officials and community leaders to provide them the opportunity to address any issues that may arise during the cleanup at the site.

5.2 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH AREA RESIDENTS

The background information that residents may provide about a site is valuable to EPA in planning the cleanup of the site. EPA will maintain a mailing list as one means of providing information to interested residents and the general community. Residents can voice their concerns regarding the site directly to the following designated EPA representatives:

Susan Pastor
Community Involvement Coordinator (P-19J)
Office of Public Affairs
EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Phone: (312) 353-1325 or
(800) 621-8431 ext. 31325
Fax: (312) 353-1155
E-mail: pastor.susan@epa.gov

Matthew Ohl
Remedial Project Manager
Office of Superfund (SR-6J)
EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Phone: (312) 886-4442 or
(800) 621-8431 Ext. 64442
Fax: (312) 886-4071
E-mail: ohl.matthew@epa.gov

5.3 MAINTAIN AN INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Superfund requires the establishment of an information repository for any EPA cleanup site. An information repository is a designated location (usually a library or other public building), which houses a file of site-specific documents and general information about Superfund. A site file found in an information repository typically includes consent orders, work plans, technical reports, and copies of laws. Establishment of an information repository facilitates public access to site-related information. EPA has established a repository for the Eagle-Picher site. Its location is listed on page 5-3 and in Attachment B of this plan. Many documents, plans and other finalized written materials generated during the investigation and cleanup will be placed in the repository. EPA will notify the community of its location.

The information repository for the Eagle-Picher site is available at:

Delta Public Library
402 Main St.
Delta, OH 43515

Phone: (419) 822-3110

Hours:	Monday-Wednesday	9:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.
	Thursday-Saturday	9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

5.4 WRITE AND DISTRIBUTE NEWS RELEASES

Prepared statements will be released to local newspapers, and radio and television stations to announce any significant findings. Additional news releases will also be sent at the completion of the cleanup. The news releases should be mailed to the media list in Attachment C and placed in the site file at the information repository. News releases are posted on EPA Region 5's Web site at: www.epa.gov/region5/news/index.htm.

5.5 PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE FACT SHEETS AND UPDATE REPORTS

Fact sheets and update reports, written in non-technical language and produced to coincide with particular milestones are intended to provide the community with detailed information about the site. These will be placed in the information repository and sent to everyone on the site mailing list. In addition, other fact sheets or update reports may be developed to respond to specific community information needs. Information may also be placed on EPA Region 5's Web site at: www.epa.gov/region5/sites/.

5.6 HOLD INFORMATIONAL MEETINGS

Meetings provide an opportunity for EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. These meetings are not necessarily formal public hearings. Instead, they might be a meeting to exchange information and for people to express their concerns to EPA, state or local government officials. Such meetings should remain flexible to account for technical milestones and public interest. Any meetings held would address off-site disposal areas.

5.7 PUBLISH NOTICES

A public notice, in the form of a display advertisement, may be placed if significant findings are made.

5.8 PROGRAM EVALUATION

At key milestones during the cleanup, EPA Region 5 may evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement program for the Eagle-Picher site. Questionnaires or other evaluation tools may be designed to assess the effectiveness of public meetings, fact sheets and other activities in conveying information and encouraging citizen participation.

6. SCHEDULE AND TIMELINE

Community involvement activities may be implemented to coincide with the technical milestones as presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2
Community Involvement Timeline
Eagle-Picher Site
Delta, Ohio

Community Involvement Activities	Technical Milestones	
	Site Cleanup	Upon Completion of Cleanup
1. Contact with Officials	As needed	
2. Contact with Residents	As needed	
3. Information Repository	Update as needed	
4. News Releases	As needed	
5. Fact Sheets/Update Reports	As needed	
6. Public Meetings	As needed	
7. Published Notices	As needed	

NOTE: A broken line (---------) indicates continuous activities

ATTACHMENT A

GLOSSARY

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work; or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Community Involvement Plan

A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the investigation and cleanup at the site. The CIP outlines how EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which citizens can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by EPA.

Emergency Response Action

If a site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, an emergency response action will be taken immediately to stop the threat.

Foundry Sand

Sand that was bonded to form molds for bronze products. During its use and re-use, it became contaminated with lead and other metals. Eventually, it could not be re-compacted to form molds and was discarded.

Parts Per Billion

A very small unit of measurement. The term means one part in a billion parts.

Parts Per Million

A small unit of measurement. The term means one part in a million parts.

Potentially Responsible Parties

Individuals or companies (including owners, operators, transporters or generators) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, a spill or other contamination at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, through administrative and legal actions, EPA requires PRPs to clean up hazardous sites they have contaminated.

Superfund

The commonly used term that describes the federal legislation authorizing EPA to investigate and respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment. It is also know as CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act). In 1986, Superfund was reauthorized as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act).

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

ATTACHMENT B

INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS

B.1 INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Delta Public Library
402 Main St.
Delta, OH 43515

Phone: (419) 822-3110

Hours:

Monday-Wednesday	9:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.
Thursday-Saturday	9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

B.2 PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES

Delta Memorial Hall
401 Main St.
Delta, OH 43515

Capacity: 200 people

Cost: No Charge

Handicapped Accessible

Contact: Gary Baker, Administrator Phone: (419) 822-5300
Fax: (419) 822-3837

Delta High School
605 Taylor St.
Delta, OH 43515

Capacity: Auditorium - 500 people
Commons (Cafeteria) - 175 people
Classroom - 30 people

Cost: Auditorium - $200 for the first two hours and $100 for each additional two hours
Commons - $100 per two-hour increment
Classroom - $10 per two-hour increment

Handicapped Accessible

* *Additional charges may also apply for use of the sound or lighting systems as well as for custodial fees.*

Contact: Lisa Walter, Secretary

Phone: (419) 822-3391, Ext. 2
Fax: (419) 822-5921

ATTACHMENT C

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

C.1 FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Mike DeWine
140 Russell Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-2315
Fax: (202) 224-6519

District Office
312 Walnut St., Suite 2030
Toledo, OH 43604
(513) 763-8260
Fax: (513) 763-8268

Senator George V. Voinovich
317 Hart Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-3353
Fax: (202) 228-1382

District Office
420 Madison Ave., Room 1210
Toledo, OH 43604
(513) 684-3265
Fax: (513) 684-3269

Representative Marcy Kaptur
2366 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-4146
Fax: (202) 225-7711

District Office
420 Madison Ave., Suite 1250
Toledo, OH 43604
(419) 259-7500
Fax: (419) 255-9623

C.2 STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor Bob Taft
77 S. High St., 30th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-6117
(614) 466-3555
Fax: (614) 466-9354

Lieutenant Governor Maureen O'Connor
77 S. High St., 30th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-6117
(614) 466-3396
Fax: (614) 644-0575

Treasurer of State, Joseph T. Deters
30 E. Broad St., 9th Floor
Columbus, OH 43266-0421
(614) 466-2160
Fax: (614) 644-7313

Senator Randall Gardner
Senate Building
Room 129, First Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 466-8060
Fax: (614) 466-8677

Representative Stephen Buehrer
77 S. High St., 14th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-6111
(614) 644-5091
Fax: (614) 644-9494

C.3 LOCAL OFFICIALS

Village of Delta

Donald G. Gerdes, Mayor
Frank Wilton, Vice Mayor
Gary Baker, Administrator
Valerie J. Edwards, Clerk-Treasurer
Pam Rathbun, Deputy/Utility Clerk
Garry Chamberlin, Police Chief
Chuck Hudson, Fire Chief

401 Main St.
Delta, OH 43515
(419) 822-5300
Fax: (419) 822-3837

Members of Council

Dick Beehner
Helen Jones
Marcy LeFevre
Harold Schondel
Don Shipman
Frank Wilton

Village Council
401 Main St.
Delta, OH 43515
(419) 822-5300
Fax: (419) 822-3837

Correspondence for the Members of Council should be directed to the village offices.

Fulton County

Vond T. Hall, County Administrator
Jack Graf, President of Commissioners
Dean Genter, Vice President of Commisioners
Paul Barnaby, Commisioner

152 S. Fulton St., Suite 270
Wauseon, OH 43567
(419) 337-9255
Fax: (419) 337-9285

Kim Cupp
Director of Environmental Health
Fulton County Health Department
606 S. Shoop Ave.
Wauseon, OH 43567
(419) 337-0915
Fax: (419) 337-0561
E-mail: k-cupp@fulton-net.com

C.4 EPA REPRESENTATIVES

Susan Pastor
Community Involvement Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)
EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590
(312) 353-1325 or
(800) 621-8431 Ext. 31325
Fax: (312) 353-1155
E-mail: pastor.susan@epa.gov

Matthew Ohl
Remedial Project Manager
Office of Superfund (SR-6J)
EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590
(312) 886-4442 or
(800) 621-8431 Ext. 64442
Fax: (312) 886-4071
E-mail: ohl.matthew@epa.gov

Craig Melodia
Assistant Regional Counsel
Office of Regional Counsel (C-14J)
EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590
(312) 353-8870 or
(800) 621-8431 Ext. 38870
Fax: (312) 886-0747
E-mail: melodia.craig@epa.gov

C.5 OHIO EPA REPRESENTATIVES

Ron Nabors
Site Coordinator
Ohio EPA
347 N. Dunbridge St.
Bowling Green, OH 43402
(419) 373-3147 or
(800) 686-6930
Fax: (419) 352-8468
E-mail: ron.nabors@epa.state.oh.us

Susan Aman
Public Involvement Coordinator
Public Interest Center
Ohio EPA
122 S. Front St.
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 648-0047
Fax: (614) 644-2737
E-mail: susan.aman@epa.state.oh.us

Bob Frey, Ph.D.
Geologist III
Bureau of Environmental Health and Toxicology
Ohio Department of Health
246 N. High St.
Columbus, OH 43266-0588
(614) 644-6447
Fax: (614) 644-7740
E-mail: rfrey@gw.odh.state.oh.us

C.6 MEDIA

C.6.1 NEWSPAPER

Toledo Blade (daily)
541 N. Superior St.
Toledo, OH 43660
(419) 245-6000
Fax: (419) 245-6439

Delta Atlas (weekly)
Tom Mack
212 Main St.
Delta, OH 43515
(419) 822-3231
Fax: (419) 822-3289

The *Fulton County Expositor* (twice weekly)
201 N. Fulton St.
Wauseon, OH 43567-1171
(419) 335-2010
Fax: (419) 335-2030

Key Shoppers News, Inc. (weekly)
2961 U.S. Highway 20A
Swanton, OH 43558
(419) 826-1010
Fax: (419) 826-3655 (Ads)
(Mail News Releases)

C.6.2 TELEVISION

WUPW (FOX)		(419) 244-3600
Four Seagate	Fax:	(419) 244-8842
Toledo, OH 43604		
WGTE Public Broadcasting		(419) 243-3091
136 N. Huron St.	Fax:	(419) 243-9711
Toledo, OH 43604		
WNWO (NBC)		(419) 535-0024
300 S. Byrne Rd.	Fax:	(419) 535-8936
Toledo, OH 43615		
WTOL (CBS)		(419) 248-1111
730 N. Summit St.	Fax:	(419) 244-7104
Toledo, OH 43604		
WTVG (ABC)		(419) 531-1313
4247 Dorr St.	Fax:	(419) 534-3898
Toledo, OH 43607		

C.6.3 RADIO

YES FM		(419) 389-0893
5115 Glendale Ave.	Fax:	(419) 381-0731
Toledo, OH 43614		
WIOT FM 104.7		(419) 244-8321
125 S. Superior St.	Fax:	(419) 244-2483
Toledo, OH 43602		
WVKS 92.5 FM		(419) 244-8321
125 S. Superior St.	Fax:	(419) 242-3503
Toledo, OH 43602		
WCWA 1230 AM		(419) 244-8321
125 S. Superior St.	Fax:	(419) 244-7631
Toledo, OH 43602		
WGTE 91.3 FM		(419) 243-3091
136 N. Huron St.	Fax:	(419) 243-9711
Toledo, OH 43604		

WKKO 99.9 FM
3225 Arlington Ave.
Toledo, OH 43614
(419) 385-2507
Fax: (419) 385-2902

WTOD 1560 AM
3225 Arlington Ave.
Toledo, OH 43614
(419) 385-2507
Fax: (419) 385-2902

WWWM 105.5 FM
3225 Arlington Ave.
Toledo, OH 43614
(419) 385-2507
Fax: (419) 385-2902

WXKR 94.5 FM
3225 Arlington Ave.
Toledo, OH 43614
(419) 385-2507
Fax: (419) 385-2902

WRWK 106.5 FM
3225 Arlington Ave.
Toledo, OH 43614
(419) 385-2507
Fax: (419) 385-2902

WLQR 1470 AM
3225 Arlington Ave.
Toledo, OH 43614
(419) 385-2507
Fax: (419) 385-2902

WRVF 101.5 FM
125 S. Superior St.
Toledo, OH 43602
(419) 244-8321
Fax: (419) 244-7631

WSPD 1370 AM
125 S. Superior St.
Toledo, OH 43602
(419) 244-8321
Fax: (419) 244-2846

WIMX 95.7 FM
5425 Southwyck Blvd.
Toledo, OH 43614
(419) 868-7914
Fax: (419) 868-8765

WXTS 88.3 FM
2400 Collingwood Blvd.
Toledo, OH 43620
(419) 244-6875
Fax: (419) 249-8248

WMTR 96.1 FM
303 N. Defiance St.
Archbold, OH 43502
(419) 445-9050
Fax: (419) 445-3531